ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877.

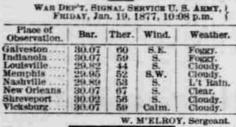
VOL XXXVI.--NUMBER 17

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpoo cotton, 6 13-16d, New York cotton, 13 1-8c. Memphis cotton, 12 1-4c New York gold, 106 1-2. Memphis gold, 106.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAS DED'T. OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, Washington, January 20, 1 a.m. Indications in western gulf States, Ten nessee and Ohio valley, falling barometer southeast to southwest winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer, and winds gradually shifting to colder northicesterly.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.



Russian volunteers, which have left Bel grade, have been stopped to await new

THE announcement that German troops would co-operate with the Russians has excited the Mussulman fanaticism against the German colonies in the neighborhood of Joffa and Beyrout. German war vessels have been sent to cruise along the Syrian shore in con-

According to Killibrew's report, in 1873, " under the county system then in operation, only twenty-nine of the ninety-three counties in the State levied a tax for school purposes. In some of them the tax was only nominal, and in others only sufficiently liberal to keep up schools for several months in the year, and from the returns, as published, it would be safe to say," adds Colonel Killibrew, "that not one-fifth of the scholastic population has any means of education. Indeed, in some of the counties visited last summer, there was not a single school, neither public to the extending from shore to shore, bere and there appearing huge cakes, as clear as glass, evidently out of the Ohio river, while the greater part was of snowy formation, piled up several feet in hight out of the water, looking like icebergs from the Arctic ocean. Immense quantities of driftwood and heavy logs, and occasionally the wrecks of flatboats and other water craft were mingled with the ice presenting a spectacle of to keep up schools for several months in the offorts being made by the citizens to remove the deficiency." And yet this is the system which the enemies of the children would again faston upon us. We hope the legislature will see it their duty to stand by the children and let the present system stand as it is.

It transpired to-day, says the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Times, telegraphing on the seventeenth, that during

telegraphing on the seventeenth, that during the debate yesterday, at the cabinet meeting, Chandler asked the President to give the Packard government full recognition at once, the river was open and there was no danger said the President, "and go under fire for four years for a lot of politicians who never get through asking favors." He then observed that Packard had been too fast in ordering the Nicholls government to disperse. It is the opinion of the whole cabinet, excepting perhaps two, that Packard seriously blundered in issuing such a proclamation, unless the he was able to enforce it himself, without aid from General Augur. The tendency of that opinion was well expressed by a Republican nator from New England yesterday, when he said: "Peopic were getting tired backing up governments that could not stand alone

est indersement on the central ideas which the joint committee of the senate and house has embodied in its plan, and says:

has embodied in its plan, and says:

In the first place, it has the great merit of not deciding the Presidential question by the mere organization of the proposed board of referees. The result of the counting would be quite as uncertain after the adoption of their plan as it was before. Both sides could therefore accept it without any sacrifice of party pride—a feature essential to the success of any plan. In the next place, it is entirely sound and wise in taking the disputed questions out of the arena of party politics and referring them for final decision to a board small enough in numbers to create a sense of individual responsibility and high enough in character to afford a guarantee for upright intentions. In the third place, the proposed plan, if adopted by congress, binds all parties to abide by the decisions of the board of referees unless overruled by a concurrent vote of both houses. This is the most important provision of all, and is essential to the success of any plan. It is necessary to settle the Presidential question in such a way as to preclude all danger of its being reopened when once decided, by binding the supporters of both claimants to accept the judgment of the appointed tribunal. There seems no possibility of attaining this result except in pursuance of the main idea of the joint committee, that the power of finally deciding points on which the two houses may differ shall be surrendered in advance by both, and committed to a select body of arbitrators, organized with a view to simple justice.

CORRESPONDENT of the Knoxville unication to that paper on "It is notorious that in former when in Tennessee only six per cent. was lawful, very large amounts of cash, owned by Tennessee citizens, was loaned in St. Louis, Missouri, at ten per cent., secured by mortgages of St. Louis real estate, with independent improvements-double the amount borrowed. If the members of the Nashville, they will learn that in times past
Davidson county people have thus loaned out
in St. Louis during considerable periods of the six per cent. law, many hundred thousand dollars. No candid man who will look into it, will deny that the effect of the repeal high and dry on the wharf, tore others from will be to prevent non-residents from sending the moorings and forced them upon the flats, and crushed and wrecked the Georgetown cash capital into Tennessee, and will cause many law-abiding Tennesseans, who are averse to violating the usury laws, to loan or less camaged, having the planking ripped their money outside of Tennessee, many of off and the spiles broken.

THE terribly murderous assault by which the poor market-woman, Mary Connor, lost her life, coupled with that by which Herbert Jeffries is like to die, must arouse this community to a sense of the almost helpless condition the city is left in by the "cheap-john" charter foisted upon us without our consent Taking the census of 1870 as their guide, the gentlemen who bulldozed total of forty men, in face of that we have nearly seventy miles (many of them dreary miles) to patrol, closed about four weeks, a thing unexampled literally uncovering the population to the depredators, assassins and highwaymen who ply their nefarious and murderous trades at night. No part of the generally objectionaMajor W. W. Rollins, the president of the Western North Carolina railroad, arrived in ble city charter is more faulty than that providing for the number of police. It argues graphic account of his trip between Henry's, an entire ignorance of the police necessities of a growing city, and one situated as Membras and Monday morning last train left Henry's on Monday morning last

Immense Floes of Ice Passing Memphis and More Coming-Navigation Seriously Impeded and Very

The Susie Silver and Charles Morgan Forty Days Out from Cairo, Arrive Safe and Sound-Narrow Escape of the Aggie.

The Ohio Still Full of Heavy Ice-The Potomac and the James Rivers Threatening Destruction-The North Carolina Blockade.

We rejoice with our river people, and with glad tidings heralded yesterday by the arrival of the Susie Silver and Charles Morgan at our wharf, that the Fort Pillow ice-gorge is broken, and the long ice-pent rivers are open from Cairo to the passes, in the Mississippi, and from Pittsburg to the mouth in the Ohio. The gorge gave way about two o'clock Thursday morning. The heavy running ice of Thursdy night and yesterday gave the of Thursdy night and yesterday gave the warning, which put owners of steamboat property on their guard lest a disastrous calamity, like the one just recorded from the Ohio, might suddenly burst upon them, and several steamers which had made preparations to leave for the "Ohio yesterday evening went back into harbors of safety to await the cessation of ice hostilities. All day yesterday the river here was full of ice extending from shore to shore, here and there arrowaring huge cakes, as

nor private, in operation. Nor were there any with the ice, presenting a spectacle of

From the same gentleman we learn that the little upper-coast steamer Aggie, which was among the ice-bound boats above the gorge, among the ice-bound boats above the gorge, went down to the head of the gorge before day Thursday morning, with the view of taking observations of the ice-choked river. On reaching the solid edge of the ice, the little steamer was immediately caught among the huge cakes and held fast, while the gorge below gradually gave way, carrying the Aggie down the stream in such manner as to threaten destream in such manner as to threaten destreament.

stream in such manner as to threaten de-struction of the boat and all on board. The Aggie, it was discovered afterward, succeeded in making a landing several miles below Os-ceola, having suffered the loss of her wheel and but little injury otherwise. Those who witnessed the incident say it was a marvelous escape. The Susie Silver floated down with the icebergs, only using her machinery suffi-ciently to keep her in mid-channel. A few hours after the Susie Silver arrived the Charles Morgan came in safe and sound, having also been in trouble; first from getting aground at Osceola, and then caught by the ice, so that she has also experienced an event-ful career. Mr. Harry Stein, her chief clerk, gave us a very interesting history of the dis-solution of the gorge, which is corroborative of what is given above, with the addition that the heaviest and most dangerous ice has not yet reached this point, which should be a warning to our steamboatmen here. Both these boats have barges in

tow, all heavily laden, the Silver having a large number of cattle and fowls on board, which added greatly to the expense of the long lay-up at the head of the gorge. Other steamers were laid up in the vicinity of the head of the gorge, and were anxiously looked for during last night. Among these are the Anchor-Line packet City of Chester, en route to Vicksburg, with a heavy load on. Several steamers due from below did not arrive yeaterday, having doubtless went into secure harbors to await the outflow of ice.

Cairo. Carno, January 19.—The ice is still very heavy in the Ohio, but covers only two-thirds of the surface of the river. Three men who who knows what he is writing had drifted from Golconda on an open flat, jumped ashore here this morning as the flat touched the wharf boat. Weather cloudy and

> Carro, January 19.-Night-The river 26 feet 7 inches and rising. The weather is cloudy and foggy. Mercury 44 degrees. A dozen or more coal barges passed down in the rise to-day, most of them sound or but little injured. Several were landed by tugs. The ice is still very heavy. The J. W. Garrett and barges went to Cape Girardeau this morning after a load for New Orleans.

> On the Potomac. boats, and a number of schooners laden and unladen. The heavy massing ice lifted two schooners out of the river and landed them

them in Missouri as heretofore, and many of James River Threatening a Freshet. them in Georgia, where there is no usury law RICHMOND, January 16.—The James river at this point is rising steadily, and is already tities of ice are coming down from the up-country, but it is generally broken into small pieces in passing the falls. The wharves are covered with water. A great freshet, equal to that of 1870, perhaps, is certain, unless the present flood is discharged from the river before that which is now surely coming down from the far distant mountains reaches here The steamship Richmond, of the Old Do-minion line, left the city for New York this morning, and got down as far as the Nar-rows. At Drurys Bluff, "Old Fort Darling," where there was a gorge of ice, she got into a position where she could neither advance nor retreat, and will remain so for the prespeople, and which made provision for a police adequate to every emergency and to check the growth of crime—cut down the up the canal to Lynchburg to break the ice, and the packets and freight boats will follow in her wake. Canal navigation has been

A Surprising Story of the North Caro-lina Railroad Blockade.

THE GORGE BROKEN. was three miles distant. About halt way it ran into a snow-drift, which stopped it en-tirely, and after repeated efforts to get through, and as many failures, the engineer essayed to put back to the train, and discov-

ered to his utter consternation that he could neither go forward nor backward. Bound fast by the snow, the engineer and his party remained there on the track the whole of that long and cold night, with no covering but their ordinary clothing, no shelter except what was afforded by the cab, and no fire ex-cept what they could keep in the furnace of the engine by burning such fence-rails and other wood as they could dig out of the snow. Provisions were sent to them from the train, and the next morning water was carried in buckets for a distance of a quarter of a mile, through snow thirty-six inches in depth on a level, reaching to the waists of the men, un-

til enough was had to raise steam in the engine. Then by repeatedly running back, then under full headway repeatedly striking then under full headway repeatedly striking the snow-bank with the plow on the pilot, the locomotive finally made its way through this drift, to find the road filled with others almost as immov-able. Meanwhile a large force of convicts had been sent for, and these pushed the train back to Marion, where the passengers were provided with all necessary comforts. The bare engine proceeded down the road at a slow rate, the snow being shovelled out before it in many places, until about the third day it reached leard, where it found the up train from Salisbury. A special engine, the heaviest on the road, had been sent out from salisbury, with the snow-plow loaded down with castings, and three engines distributed along the road cleared the track in five days, and the train which left Henry's Monday morning reached Salisbury, a distance of one hundred and seventeen miles, Friday night at twelve o'clock. Major Rollins states that in many places the snow had drifted to the depth of fifteen and twenty feet. The cuts of the railroads on top of the snow were filled with all kinds of birds, which had frozen to death and dropped down the banks. While walking on the road a whole cover of the

tridges were seen, all frozen to death, and some of the crowd reached them and broke off the heads of some, their necks snap-ping like corn-stalks. At Catawba river a yearling was seen some little distance out in the stream, its hind legs having sunk through the ice, leaving its head and fore legs up-right. It was frozen to death. The poor brute had no doubt gone out on the ice to try to get some water. The rivers and creeks all along the line of the road having first frozen over and then been covered entirely by the snow, people and animals go over them as over the level earth. There is no sign any-where of a running stream. With the ap-prehension of the people that they and their stock will freeze or starve to death before th snow melts, is intermingled the dreadful fea-that when the thaw does come it will deluge

walking on the road a whole covey of par-

NASHVILLE.

destruction and death

Bill to Reorganize the Judicial Districts of the State-Resolutions Indorsing and Objecting to the Electoral Bill and Report.

the whole face of the earth, carrying with

The Vote for State Officers Results in No Election - James E. Bailey, dorsed by the People.

ecial to the Appeal. NASHVILLE, January 19,-Senate-Under a suspension of the rules, the bill directing the attorney-general in regard to the suits pending in the supreme court at Washington to which the State is party, passed its second reading. By Mr. Beid: A bill to define the expemption of personal property from execution, amended; passed second reading. By Mr. Chalmers: A resolution requesting statistical information from the clerks of courts; adopted. A joint resolution of the joint comadopted. A joint resolution of the joint com-mittee selected by the three divisions of the state—six of the senate and — of the house—to lay off the judicial districts, and report, by bill or otherwise, recommend the judiciary committee bill in lieu of the house resolution of the same purport. Adopted.

House.—Mr. Freem in offered the following joint resolution, which was laid over under

Resolved, That the report of the specia committee appointed by the congress of the United States to devise means for counting the electoral vote meets our hearty approbation, and our representatives and senators is congress are requested to give the same their earnest support, and to use all honorable leans to secure its adoption.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully acquies

and abide by any peaceable adjustment of the Presidential complications; that we dep-recate all expressions of violence as tending to beget feelings of disquietude and disconten thereby tending to impair and destroy that centiment of loyalty, without which no people can be prosperous and happy.

Mr. Lowe's bill to amend the lien laws
passed its first reading, and was referred.

Mr. Porter offered the following house
joint resolution, which was laid over under

Resolved, That our senators in congress instructed, and our representatives be re-quested, to do all in their power in a proper, legitimate way, to prevent the compromise plan of solving the Presidential question re-ported by the committee of conference of both houses of congress yesterday, January 18th, from being adopted as a method by which said Presidential contest shall be finally settled or disposed of.

Election of State Officers Seventh Ballot.—For secretary of state—Payne, 6; Lumpkin, 17; Butler, 5; Jones, 6; Salmon, 7; Gibbs, 14; White, 12; Quarles, 7; Ewin, 10; Boyers, 2; Edmundson, 1.

Thirteenth Ballot.—Payne, 9; Lumpkin, 16; Jones, 9; Salmon, 7; Gibbs, 16; White, 7; Quarles, 10; Ewin, 8; Boyers, 6; Edmundson, 6.

Senatorial Election Seventy-Second Ballot.-Bate, 7; Bailey

Several members explained their votes. Seventy-Third Ballot.—Bailey, 55; Key. 8: Bate. 7. The speaker declared Judge Bailey duly nstitutionally elected senator, and the con rention adjourned sine die.

The following is the vote in detail: Bate.—Representatives Dodson, Landis Neal, Quarles, Tillman and Wilson—6. Neal, Quarles, Tillman and Wilson—6.

Bailey.—Senators Cahill, Deavenport, Fulton, Garner, Hawkins, Maddux, Maney, Martin, Milliken, Ragland, Reid, Ross, Thompson, Trousdale and Speaker M'Adoo. Representatives Boon, Brandon, Brown [Maury], Bullock, Coleman, Collier, Cowden, Day, Denton, Douglass, Enloe, Fisher, Ford, Frager, Frierson, Garner, Goodnasture, Goodnasture zer, Frierson, Garner, Goodpasture, Good-win, Hawes, Hendrick, Houston, Johnson, Lawrence, Lesch, Lytle, Manson, Nelson, Oldham, Overton, Perry, Peters, Phillips, Porter, Simonton, Smith, Stokes, Thompson Travis, Washington and Taliaferro—54. Travis, Washington and Taliaferro—54.

Key—Senators Arledge, Carson, Chambers, Denny, Flanders, Floyd, Remine, Shied, Smith, Wester; Representatives Baker, Bearden, Brooks, Brown, Meigs, Cannon, Donnelly, Duggan, Freemont, Graham, Gregg, Hancock, Hawkins, Hill, Jerolds, Key, Kendrick, Lavender, Lowe, Mahoney, M'Cammon, M'Andrews, M'Elwee, Oliver, Rogers, Savage, Shepherd, Tate, Tolley.—39.

Serenaded. Mr. Bailey was serenaded to-night. He was atroduced by Hon. Lewis Bond, of Haywood and made a patriotic, statesmanlike speech.
Speeches were also made by Messrs. Taliaferro, Luke, E. Wright, Washington, Travis,
Wilson, Frazer, Captain Sam Donelson,
M'Adoo, Colonel Jas. White, T. F. Stokes and E. A. James, all heartily indorsing the choice and congratulating the legislature and the people. A large crowd was in attendance,

WASHINGTON.

Public Opinion and the Presidential Electoral Report and Bill-Orton Yields the Telegrams Demanded, and is Discharged.

Distillers in Illinois-Evidence before Congress Supporting an Attempt to Bulldoze Mississippi.

Oregon and the Bulldozed States-Proceedings of both Houses of Congress -Sharp Debate between Bogy

they will vote for it, as a seeming necessity, others do not appear to have made up their minds on the subject. Some of the members think the bill ought to be amended, but others say that amendments would destroy the prospect of its passage; therefore it would be better to vote upon it as it is reported from the committee.

Orton Yields the Coveted Telegrams. Washington, January 19.—The executive committee of the Western Union telegraph committee have been released from the subpenas recently issued by the committee on powers, privileges and duties of the house on counting the electoral votet, which committee and senate committee on privileges and elec-tions have appointed a sub-committee to arrange for the recovery from President Or-ton the anxiously awaited telegrams. Many of them are already in Washington. Others

WASHINGTON, January 19.-Colonel Wm. Pelton testified before the senate committee on privileges and elections this morning. He did not recollect telegraphing Senator Kelly on the eighth of November last, that Tilden must have one more electoral vote from Oregon, and that Kelly would be depended on to see that he obtained the vote, while he [Pelton] would furnish the means necessary.

The senate railroad committee have had The senate railroad committee have had under consideration to-day Senator Gordon's bill for the settlement of the treasury accounts with the Pacific railroad, and have so amended it as to require the companies to start a sinking fund at once, with a million dollars paid in, and not less than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually, until the whole amount is paid, with interest at

office for the third southern section, testified that he was not aware of any message sent between Florida and Washington or New York, either way, between the first and four-teenth of November, in which money and troops were mentioned; some cipher messages were sent by Wm. Chandler to Governor Chamberlain from Tallahassee; there were also cipher messages from Senator Patterson to Governor Chamberlain; cipher messages were likewise sent by the secretary of South Carolina advising the electors to meet and cast their votes for Tilden, but did not see all messages; remembered the publication of a message in the newspapers saying that money and troops would be furnished for Florida, and said to have been signed by Zach Chandler; the Democrats of Augusta said they would give money to have the returns carefully watched and telegraphed to different portions of Florida; had seen messages from Abram S. Howitt and William representa sages from Abram S. Hewitt and William Pelton, some addressed to Manton Marble and John F. Coyle, but could not give their

More Telegraphic Testimony. Washington, January 19.—Augustus Wheeler, messenger of the Western Union telegraph office, at Salem, Oregon, arrived here to give testimony relative to any tele-grams that may have passed in connection

Evidence to Bulldoze Mississippi. Washington, January 19.—The senate nmittee on privileges and elections continued taking testimony in relation to the election in Mississippi. Merriman L. Howard, colored, of Fayette, Jefferson county, Mississippi, testified that he had been a magistrate, a member of the Mississippi legislature, and was three times elected sheriff of Jefferson county, but before he had served the whole of his third term the The report as

used to prevent colored Republicans from sentatives and twenty-five thousand do lars holding political meetings, and threats were for the investigations now being conducted made upon their lives by armed Democrats; witness left Mississippi four days before the last election, as he considered his life in danger; he is still afraid he would be killed should he return to his home at Fayette. Mr. Richards, a colored lawyer, from Clai-borne county, testified to the existence of an armed organization of Democrats in the county where he resides, and stated that Mr. Lynch, a colored member of congress, attempted to address the Republicans of Claiborne county, at Port Gibson, and on that day the town was filled with armed Democrats; that Lynch was told by some of the Democrats that he could speak, but they should give the lie if he said anything the Democrats did not indorse; that Lynch did not speak at Port Gibson, in company with the witness, for fear of bodily harm. Witness stated that fully one-third of the voters in Claiborne county they were denied registration by fraudulent means. were denied registration by fraudulent means, the Republicans of the county being thor-oughly intimidated The election day passed off quietly in Claiborne county.

W. D. Gibbs, a lawyer from Yazoo county,

testified that he was a candidate for Presi-dential elector at the late election in Mississippi on the Democratic ticket. He canvassed ten counties, making political speeches in them all. He claimed that the great change in the vote of Mississippi since 1872 was caused by a change of political sentiment among colored voters. He had heard that intimidation had been resorted to in the State to influence voters, but he never saw anything of the kind himself.

the army, who will issue such instructions to the commander of the department of the south as will carry out the purpose of the President's indorsement.
"J. D. CAMERON, See'y of War.
"WAR DEPARTMENT, January 19, 1877." Senate.

Washington, January 19,-Senator Cam-

reported by the committee were agreed to and the bill passed without discussion.

upon the people of a State as governor was

the senator from Missouri speak as he did about Governor Packard. He was not under

any personal or political obligation to Gov-

ernor Packard, but he was somewhat familiar

ever mentioned as being interested in any of

Pending the discussion, Senator Windom

om the conference committee on the bill

vestigating committee of the house of repre

were brought before the bar of the house to

unswer for contempt of the privileges of the

house. Having answered to the question propounded by the speaker, that they would

prefer to postpone their further answer until the remaining members of the Louisiana re-turning board shall arrive in Washington,

Mr. Ellis offered a resolution calling on the

President for information regarding the rival governments in Louisiana. Referred.

Mr. John Reilly [Pa.], from the committee on military affairs, endeavored to report a

what removals of arms are being made from one section of the country to another, what

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The Unidentified Dead at Ashtabula.

the matter was referred to the judiciary of

Senator Morton said he regretted to hear

washington, January 19.—Senator Cameron [Pa.] presented a resolution, recently adopted by the Pennsylvania legislature, declaring that the will of the people in the election of a President and Vice-President can only be declared in the manner provided by the constitution, and denouncing any threats, violence or attempt to cast out the electoral vote of any Stata by either house of conventions. Yomen and the Supreme Court-Illicit vote of any State by either house of congress; and further, that the certificates of electors from the various States are constitutional evidence of the votes cast for President and Vice President, and must be counted.

Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

and Sherman.

Opinion of the Presidential Elector Bill. WASHINGTON, January 19.-The plan the joint committee for the determination of the Presidential question still continues to be from the gentlemen composing the commit-tee, the plan is not enthusiastically received. Though a number of the members say that they will yote for it. as a commit-

re being forwarded as found. Congressional Election Investigations

six per cent.

John Brenner, of Augusta, Georgia, super-intendent of the Western Union telegraph office for the third southern section, testified sages were likewise sent by the secretary of war and General Sherman to military authorities; messages to them were generally in cipher; did not remember a dispatch sent to South Carolina advising the electors to meet

H. A. Hutchins, a telegraph operator at Tallahassee, testified to a large number of cipher messages being received, but had no recollection of a telegram promising money

with Louisiana affairs, and he had never heard him spoken of as a man of bad characwith the Watts electoral ter, either as a politician, in society, or in business. Among the jobs heard of in Lou-isiana during the past five years Packard was making an appropriation to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund of the house of representatives, made a report, which

he had served the whole of his third term the office was declared vacant by the county board of supervisors, and a Democrat was chosen in his place. He testified to numer-close the county board of supervisors, and a Democrat was chosen in his place. He testified to numer-close the county board of supervisors, and a Democrat was chosen in his place. He testified to numer-close the county board of supervisors, and a Democrat was chosen in his place. He testified to numer-close the county board of supervisors, and a Democrat was chosen in his place. He testified to numer-close the county board of supervisors, and a Democrat was chosen in his place. He testified to numer-close the county board of supervisors, and a Democrat was chosen in his place. is instances in which intimidation had been Union telegraph company, from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. Adopted without

Good for the Women. Washington, January 19.—The house ommittee on judiciary agreed to-day to re-ort the following bill: Be it enacted, etc., That any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the supreme court of the District of Columbia for a space of three years. bia for a space of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall, on motion and pro-duction of such record, be admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United

united States.

"January 19, 1877."

"Respectfully referred to the general of George F. Hoar Defeats Boutwell—

Palmerand Logan Still Contending in Illinois Bailey Elected by Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 19.—James E. Bailey was elected United States senator for the short term to-day, on the seventy-third ballot. The vote stool as follows: Bailey, 55; Key, 38; Bate, 7. Massachusetts.

Boston, January 19.—George F. Hoar has been elected United States senator on the At the conclusion of the balloting, Mr. Hoar lacking but a few votes of election, the excitement became intense, and a succession of changes ensued from Boutwell to Hoar, and from Rice to Boutwell, the Democrats remaining solid for Abbott. The vote, as inally announced, stood as follows: Whole The house bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was taken up. Several amendments number, 278; necessary to a choice, 139; Hoar, 146; Boutwell, 47; Abbott, 62; Rice,

19; Bullock, 2; Seelye, 1; Chadbourne, 1.

Illinois. Springfield, January 19.—Thirteenth ballot—Logan, 99; Palmer, 87; Anderson, 9; Davis, 4; Parish, 1; total, 202. Necessary to a choice, 102.

The fourteenth ballot was the same as the thirteenth. In the fifteenth Anderson got one more and Davis one less, but the others remained mechanised. The sixteenth was the Senator Cooper presented a number of petitions from the southern conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church in favor of paying the claim of the Methodist publishing house of Nashville, Tennessee. Referred.

Senator West, from the committee on railrenamed unchanged. The sixteenth was the same as the preceding. Seventeenth Ballot—Logan, 99; Palmer, 87; Anderson, 13; Haynes, 2; Parish, 1. roads, reported, with amendments, the senate bill recently introduced by Senator Gordon to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of

KENTUCKY.

the Union Pacific railroad company, under the act of July 1, 1862, and acts amendatory The Bill Providing for the Count of the Electoral Votes Indorsed by Promi-nent Citizens of the State.

LOUISVILLE, January 19.—The following petition, signed by prominent citizens and business men generally, irrespective of party, including General S. B. Buckner and Ex-Secretary Bristow, will be sent to Washingrehef of settlers on public lands under the pre-emption laws. Referred. A motion was made by Senator Whyte A motion was made by Senator Whyte [Md.] that when the senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next.

said that if the bill reported by the select committee in regard to the count of the elect-oral vote was to become a law, the first act to LOUISVILLE, Ky., January, 1877. Hon. Henry Watterson and Others. Represents and Senators in Congress from Kentucky: DEAR SIRS-We, the undersigned, see oral vote was to become a law, the first act to be done under it must be done a week from Tuesday next, so the bill should be taken up to-morrow, that by next Tuesday the senate might destroy it by manly blows, or pass it and not smother it, or postpone.

Senator Stevenson said a great deal could be done by private conference, and he thought if the senate could adjourn over to-morrow much could be gained by the conference. He agreed with the senator from Vermont, however, that it was important to pass the bill as soon as possible.

Senator Edmunds insisted on calling the bill up to-morrow, and said that the conference could be held in the morning and evening. The bill was of great importance. It would cause discussion, and ought to cause it. Senator Whyte withdrew his motion to adjourn over, and consideration was resumed of the resolutions recently introduced by Senator Wallace in regard to the count of the electwith satisfaction a probable agreement be done under it must be done a week from Tuesday next, so the bill should be taken

LONDON, Janury 19.—The Times, in an editorial on the failure of the conference, says: "It is not to be assumed that the decision for peace or war will necessarily be made at once. Perhaps the dissolution of the conference marks the beginning of a new phase, in which the western powers will be for a time inact ive, and the three imperial courts will once the speech, Senator Bogy said that the character of Packard, in New Orleans, was that of an infamous robber. [Great applause in the galleries on the right of the chair.] On motion of Senator Edmunds, the ser-The Daily News says: "With the break up of the conference ends the old-fashioned policy which accepted Turkey as the hereditary responsibility of England. Henceforward Turkey must patch up its credit the best way it can, and fight its own battles."

The Post says: "At a time when treaties have been torn to rags and international equity disregarded; when the might of huge geant-at-arms was directed to clear the gallaries on the right of the chamber. The order was executed immediately. Senator Sherman argued that the exparte testimony presented by the senator from Missouri did not exist. The senator (Bogy) had spoken against Packard, and that was not right. Packard was a man of character and powers and overwhelming armies are terror standing. When a senator on the floor of the senate arraigns a governor of a State as infamous, he abused his privilege as a senazing smaller States; when each giant is re strained by no consideration of law or justice the weighing of alliance pro and con, it has been reserved for Turkey to stand forth boldbeen reserved for Turkey to stand forth bold-ly as the champion of treaty rights and En-ropean order. The attitude of the sultan must win the admiration of all who are suf-ficiently unprejudiced to admit that the spirit of chivalry and patriotism has not been ef-faced from mankind. It, as we are confident they will (the Turks), under the able gui-dance of Midnat Pasha, carry into effective being their new parliamentary system, so as to improve their government, redeem their finances, and establish civil and religious lib-erty, they will certainly win back the warm Senator Sherman, resuming, referred to the Kansas troubles in 1856, and said that bloodshed in Kansas gave rise to a Republi-can State now able to defend herself, and he oped that the blood of the poor negroes shed in the south would enable that race to de-fend itself. The Democrats wanted to make a returning board of the senate and house of representatives to trample down the rights of the people of Louisiana and give effect to erty, they will certainly win back the warn esteem of England, which will gladly see in violence and tumult which prevailed in that State during the canvass.

Senator Bogy said he was not aware that he was abusing his privilege as a senator by calling Packard infamous. Any man who by force and fraud attempted to impose himself of a State as governor was renovated Turkey a nation of free men, whose conduct may open up a new political hori-zon, showing the dawn of constitutional prin-

MARRIED.

BUSSEY-LANDRUM-On the evening of January 18, 1877, Mr. B. W. Bussey, of Huntsville, Ala. COPPELLO—PODESTA—At St. Patrick's Church January 18, 1877, Mr. Joseph Coppello and Mis Louisa Podesta, both of this city. Their nuptials were attended by a large number of their friends, who highly enjoyed themselves, and expressing their best wishes for the future happines

FINNEY—At his residence, in this city, at 12:45 this morning, of consumption, T. C. Finney, aged 44 years and 6 months. Funeral will take place this (SATURDAY) after

**OLIVER, FINNIE & CO** GROCERS,

Memphis, : : : : Tennessee Mr. Hunton, from the committee on ju-diciary, reported a resolution discharging William Orton, president of the Western 200 Hogsheads Sugar, all kinds.
200 Barrels N. V. Refined Sugar.
500 Bags Rio Coffee.
100 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
50 Tierces Hams.
50 Boxes Breakfast Bacon.
1000 Buckets Fairbank's Lard.
50 Half-barrels Fairbank's Lard.
50 Tierces Fairbank's Lard.
100 Cases 3, 6 and 10-pound Tin Lard.
100 Barrels Louisiana Rice.
25 Tierces South Carolina Rice.
50 Barrels Missouri Cider.
25 gross Bixby's Best Blacking. J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson

Saturday, February 10, 1877. within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, towit: Lots Nos. 2 and 3 of Joseph Graham's subdivision of part of original lot N. 274: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot No. 1 of said sudiv sion, on the north side of Washington street, 165-1-12 teet from the intersection of the north side of Washington street with the east side of the alley, known as East alley, east of Third street; thence custward with the north side of Washin ton street 49 feet 2 inches to the southwest corner of lot 4 of said subhanges have been made in the location of troops, the number of troops stationed at Washington, the object of collecting them there, and by whose order it has been done, but a point of order being made that the resowhole, Mr. Milliken [Ky.] in the chair, on the private calendar.

When the committee rose, Mr. Foster subbetween said lots 3 and 4 148th reet to an alley; thence westward with the south line of said alley 47 feet 2 inches to the dividing line between lots 1 and 2; thence 148th feet to the beginning—being the same property convered to Jane E. Ware by A. Halle by deed on record in Book 58, part 1, page 563, and which was convered to said Halle by Joseph Graham by deed of record in Book 54, part 2, page 337.

Terms of Sale—One-third (the cash, and remainder in one and two years; purchaser to give notes with good security for deferred payments; lien retained, etc. This January 20, 1877.

E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master By R. J. Black, Deputy C. and M.

Smith & Collier, Attorneys.

ACCUSE. was agreed to.

Mr. Holman, from the appropriation committee, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

ORGANIZATION OF

C. W. GOYER.

President.

UNION AND PLANTERS BANK OF MEMPHIS FOR 1877.

OFFICERS: WM. A. WILLIAMSON. Vice-President.

DIRECTORS: M. APPERSON,
B. BAYLISS.
DOSEPH BRUCE.
E. ENSLEY.
J. F. FRANK.
NAPOLEON HILL.
A. N. MCKAY.
W. A. WILLIAMSON, T. B. TURNER.
A. VACCARO.

S. P. READ.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 19, 1877. 884.781 86 Capital paid up ...

49,164 35 Exchange and Interest 429 61 Undivided Profits 68,407 99 8,105 00 777,794 19 \$284,797 18 Dividends 239,418 23 524,215 41 Deposits \$1,458,590 75 W. J. CRAWFORD. W. B. GALBREATH. J. M. FOWLKES.

W.B. Galbreath & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

11 Union Street, Memphis.

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No. 258 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF COTTON. G. W. McRAL. W. F. TAYLOR.

PORTER, TAYLOR & CO., Wholesale Grocers,

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300 FRONT ST., Bet. Madison and Monroe. Agents for the Celebrated Cheek Cotton Press

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SAM'L A. HATCHER.

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Doors, Sash, Blinds, and all kinds of Packing Boxes.

Office and Yard at foot of Washington Street. Saw Mill in Navy Yard. Salesroom No. 4 Howard Row. have on hand a choice lot of Flooring, Celling, Siding, Lattice, Framing, Fence and Dresse Lumber, Rough and Dressed Pickets, Cedar Posts, Laths, Shingles, Door and Window Frames, Moldings, Etc.

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> Nos. 371 and 373 Main Street. GRAHAM & PROUDFIT,

HARDWARE,

Avery's Plows and Implements. No. 319 Main Street (Rice, Stix & Co.'s old stand), Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. A. D. LANGSTAFF will give the business his personal

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B. K. PLAIN Lumber Dealers

raining for the number of police. It argues are notire ignorance of the police necessities of a growing city, and one situated as Memphis is, and if left as it is, if it is not amended by the precent legicalature, may lead to yet surprise and the form of assessimation of which the case we publish this morning is the most either give us more police or repeal the law seither give us more police or repeal the law every small be wheel progress became mans either give us more police or repeal the law every small be wheel progress became mans either give us more police or repeal the law every small be wheel progress became mans either give us more police or repeal the law every small be wheel progress became mans either give us more police or repeal the law every small policy. The police is the first of the most severed in the sickening example. The legislature for the case we publish this morning is the most seither give us more police or repeal the law every small policy. The policy of the